FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1881.

Amosemente To-Day. Rijau Opera House- The Musetle. Il's Museum Breadway and 9th st. Mayorla's 14th St. I beater -Commercial Drammer Medium Square Theatre-The Profess Metropolitan Concert Rail-Concert.

No Repudiation !

The platform prepared for the Conservative party of Virginia, now in convention at Richmond, takes high ground against all forms of repudiation and denounces all interference with the freedom of elections. It is a sound and healthy platform; and we have every hope that the majority of the people of Virginia will place themselves upon it in the approaching election.

The chief difference between the Conservative Democracy of Virginia and the Republicans of that State is that the former are in favor of honestly paying the public debt and the latter are in favor of cheating the public creditor out of it.

Intruders on the Choctaw Lands.

The disturbances in the Indian Territory have led Gen, POPE to direct Lieut. F. L. SHORMAKER to report with his company to Agent Turrs, at Fort Sill, for duty within the Choctaw nation. Lieut. SHOEMAKER'S company is F, of the Fourth Cavalry, and his duty is understood to be that of expeling white intruders.

In taking this step, Gen. Pore is acting strictly within the line of his duty. Neversheless, the non-residents who have been ordered to quit the Territory have resolved to contest it, and have sent to Washington to plead with Secretary KIRKWOOD.

The laws for the government of the Indian sountry prescribe that any person who attempts to reside in that country as a trader without a license shall be liable to a penalty. These laws also forbid any foreigner to enter the Indian country without a passport, which shall prescribe the time of his stay and his occupation while there. Hunting on the Indian lands and removing cattle .rom the Indian country, except under an order from the War Department, are also torbidden to all but the Indian residents.

The act of 1834 expressly authorizes the amployment of the military forces of the United States to apprehend every person who may be in the Indian country in violation of law. The act of 1858 not only authorizes but requires the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove by corce from any tribal reservation any person found to be there without authority of law. or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in the judgment of the Commissioner, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians."

There can be no question, then, of the right and the duty of the Indian departat to expel these white intruders, and to call upon the military forces to make this expulsion effectual. Gen. Pope's present action, coupled with his stationing of troops, last winter, to prevent the projected raids of PAYNE'S Oklahoma colony into the Indian Territory, should teach intruders that the troops are designed for the protection of the rights of the red men as well as of the white, and that the laws governing the Indian Territory are as binding as any on the

The Centenary of a Great Philosopher.

That peculiar and interesting institution, the Concord School of Philosophy, is now commemorating the publication, just a hundred years ago, of the "Critique of the Pure Reason;" and it is well. Regarded as an original epoch-making thinker, as renovater of exhausted speculation and a parent of schools still vigorous, KANT must be classed with ARISTOTLE, DESCARTES, and SPINOZA in the foremost rank of philosophers.

It is the date of the delivery of his great work to the world, and not the birth or the death of the quiet student of Königsberg. which deserves to be held in special remembrance. Nothing could be more smooth and tranquil than the current of his outward life. It is a curious circumstance, when we consider that his own speculative attitude exhibits the effects of reaction from HUME on the one side and from LEIBNITZ on the other, that KANT himself was of Scotch descent on the father's side, while his mother was of German stock. His father, a poor saddler, had eleven children to provide for, yet he found means to educate his boy IM-MANUEL, who, in 1749, at the age of sixteen, entered the university of his native city Like SCHELLING and HEGEL, like RICHTER and CARLYLE, he was destined to a theological career, but he soon forsook the pulpit for mathematics and the obvsical sciences. After 1755, when he became privat-docent, or unsalaried academic instructor, he supportad himself for many years by lectures on anthropology, natural law, the theory of ceaching, and a wide range of topics. Strangely enough, his most popular lectures were those on physical geography, aithough it was well known that KANT never went beyond his native province, and as seldom as possible away from its chief city. How meagre his earnings were may be inferred from the fact that even after the professorship of logic and metaphysics was given to him-this was not done till after he had declined invitations to Jena and Eriangentis salary was only \$300 a year. Meanwhile he was privately employed on the great task of his life, the evolution of a " real system of metaphysics." which, as early as 1763, he declared had " never yet been written." Nine years afterward he "hoped to finish in three months' his scheme of a transcendental philosophy. In 1776 it "was to be completed the next summer;" but not before 1781 did the "Critique of the Pure

tract the notice that was its due, partly from its profoundness and partly from its novel nomenclature, it produced in the end an unparalleled revolution in the world of speculation. When Kan'r appeared, philosophy was threatened with total destruction, the idealistic and the realistic developments. instead of reconciling the opposition between thought and being, having both issued in denying the one or the other of these factors. It was the thinker of Konigsberg who reduced once more to unity and totality the one-sided efforts of his predeceasors, who brought again into one channel the two streams which, separate, threatened to lose themselves amid the sands. Empiricism had made the ego purely passive and subordinate to the sensible external world. Idealism had made it purely active, and given it a sovereignty over the world of outward matter; Kant attempted to strike a balance between these two ciains by affirming that the ego as practical is free and autonomic, an unconditioned lawgiver for itself, while the ego as theoretical is receptive and conditioned by the phenomenal world. The "Critique of the Pure Reason," which discusses the theoretical ego, maintains that while on the one side empiri-

Reason" make its appearance.

Although for a time this book failed to at-

cism may be vindicated upon the ground that the material and the only field of all our knowledge is furnished by experience, so, on the other side, idealism may be justified on the ground that there is in all our knowledge an a priori factor and basis, secing that in experience itself we make use of conceptions which are not furnished by experience, but are contained a priori in our

dental philosophy, since the author terms

the reflection of the reason upon its rela-

tion to the objective world a transcendental

reflection. In his use of the term, however,

transcendental is not confounded with

transcendent. From Kant's point of view

a transcendental knowledge is simply one

which does not relate, so much to objects of

knowledge as to our mode of knowing them,

in so far, of course, as knowledge is possible

a priori. The examination of the faculty of

knowledge, attempted in the "Critique of

the Pure Reason," leads to the following re-

sults: All knowledge is a product of two

factors, the knowing subject and the ex-

ternal world. Of these two factors the

latter lends to our knowledge its ma-

terial, while the former furnishes the

form or mould, viz., the so-called cate-

gories or conceptions of the under-

standing through which a connected

knowledge or a synthesis of our percep-

tions into a whole of experience first be-

comes possible. From these premises may

be deduced the three chief averments of the

Kantian theory of knowledge. First, we

know only phenomena, and not things in

themselves; for the material furnished us

by the external world becomes so altered in

its relations, apprehended as it is under the

subjective forms of space and time and

other subjective conceptions of our under-

standing, that it no longer represents the

outward object in its original condition.

Nevertheless, experience is the only prov-

ince of our knowledge, and there is no

science of the unconditioned; for no knowl-

edge is possible of objects for which

one of the two prime factors, experi-

ence, fails us. Hence the questions which

KANT places at the head of his "Cri-

tique," viz., Is a knowledge of the super-

sensible possible? Can we widen our knowl-

edge a priori by thought alone beyond the

sensuous experience? are answered with

an unqualified negative. If human knowl-

edge, however, persists in endeavoring to

overstep the narrow limits of experience,

that is, to become transcendent, then, ac-

cording to KANT, it involves itself in the

most hopeless contradictions. It is, he

holds, impossible to prove or to conceive

the existence of a GoD as a supreme being

or of the soul as a real subject, or of a com-

prehending universe. What had been deem-

ed the peculiar problems of metaphysics

lay, he affirmed, quite outside the province

Such is the negative part of the Kantian

philosophy set forth in the "Critique of the

Pure Reason." Its positive complement was

developed seven years afterward in the

'Critique of the Practical Reason." While

the mind as theoretical is united to a world

of sense and phenomena, a world obedient

to necessary laws, the mind as practical, by

virtue of the freedom essential to it, by

virtue of its direction toward an absolute

aim, belongs to a purely intellectual and

supersensible world. In this second work

KANT, from which he derives the very postu-

lates of moral freedom, the immortality of

the soul and the being of a Gop, which as

theoretical truths he had peremptorily

that his "Critique of the Pure Person

had shown the three ideas of God, free will,

and immortality to be logically indemon-

strable. It is true that the ideas thus thrust

aside had been reintroduced as postulates of

the practical reason. But as mere assump-

tions, naked postulates, they possessed no

theoretic certainty, and remained exposed

to doubt. Some efforts were made by

JACOBI and others to do away with the un-

certainty and despair which seemed to be

the end of the critical speculation, but de-

spitesuch opposition the Kantian philoso-

phy speedily acquired, in Germany, a pro-

nounced ascendancy. We may trace its suc-

pessive evolutions in the subjective idealism

of FIGHTE, in the objective idealism of SCHEL-

LING, and in the absolute idealism of HEGEL.

As the two latter systems tended to diverge

more and more from their progenitor, they

provoked a recoil to the critical standing

point in the philosophy of HERBART, who

was Kant's successor at Königsberg. The

attempt to introduce systematic unity into

KANT'S philosophy by rejecting one or more

of its contradictory elements has been, in-

deed, the motor of all subsequent specula-

tive thought in Germany. One of the latest

efforts to reconcile and simplify the theories

of the Königsberg professor was that of An-

THUR SCHOPENHAUER, who, however, wan-

ders as far from the true Kantian position as

did Fighte, though in an opposite direction.

Two Men.

There are two Republicans who descrive

peculiar credit for their conduct during the

recent struggle at Albany over the election

The first of these men is Vice-President

ARTHUR. He is a member of the same fac-

tion with Mr. CONELING, and also his per-

sonal friend. He stood by him like a hero

through all the contest. His behavior was

severely criticised by those Republicans and

we cannot see that he did anything un-

worthy of a high-minded politician. On the

contrary, honor is due to him for his fidelity

and his persistence. Others fell off, but he

fought it out on that line till the end of the

The other man who should have special

credit is REUBEN E. FENTON, formerly Gov-

ernor of this State and Senator in Congress

He is an old antagonist of Mr. CONKLING. In

the combats of former days, he beat the Utica

plish the purpose of Mr. BLAINE by destroy-

We tender our salutations to Mesers, AR-

The disgust of the Captain of the Donau

who lost an hour on his last trip bucause he

delayed through supposing the Little Western to be a boat commining shipwrecked persons, can easily be understood. Time is valuable in

an ocean voyage; besides, one who intends to

be philanthropic and generous does not care to have his kindly efforts wasted on a mistake.

He feels as if he had been the victim of a sense-

less practical joke. When the Donau builed the

the answer was that she had broken her main

those journals that hate Mr. Conkling; but

of Senators.

battle.

denied in his preceding treatise.

of philosophical knowledge.

to use the Hangor Collectorship for personal rewards in political service. Now, if the office at stake were the New York Collectorship the job understanding. might be easier. KANT's system is called critical philosophy or criticism because it aims to be essentially an examination of our faculty of knowledge. It has also been called transcen-

With the formal presentation of Minister Morron to the French Government, INDEX Noves will soon be pointing homeward again; and perhaps he hopes that the new Administration will kindly remember that he has refused parting dinner on account of the health of President GARFIELD.

now. In addition, it is becoming a nuisance,

Little EUGENE HALE finds it uphill work

Democratic journals in Massachusetts are asting about for a candidate for Governor for the party, so far without success. Gen. BUTLER will not make the race, and the Hon. CHARLES P. TROMPSON, who ran last year, is not anxious to try it again. There is evidently little fighting courage in the Democratic party of Massachusetts this year, although the Boston Globe stoutly avers that it never has had a better chance since it elected Gaston in 1874.

In these days of comets, dynamite bombs. and explosive still tubs, it is a fresh alarm to carn that a Paterson lady's can of baked beans burst on the range, where she was heating it, he other day, and peppered the whole celling of the kitchen with beans. It is bad enough to find so many other things in vogue that smash and tear; but matters come to a crists when informal machines are developed from peaceful cans of Boston baked bears.

When sharks can be caught in the North River off the foot of Vesey street, why should city pleasure seekers travel a hundred miles to catch shiners and sculpins?

Gastein, the historic place for the meeting of Emperors, vesterday witnessed another of its amous performances, in the encounter there of the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Germany. They rushed into each other's arms and embraced affectionately. Now the question s, what now mischief is brewing?

It appears that the highest naval officer sent by Cornell to Europe with its crew was a Commodore. If they had only had an Admiral to row in their boat at Henley, perhaps things would not have turned out so badly.

On the last three days of the month the annual cricket match between the United States and Canada will be played at Hamilton, Ontario. The team said to have been agreed on for the United States contains Messrs. BREWSTER, DIXON, BROWN, MORGAN, R. HARGRAVE, G. C. and J. B. THAYER, C. E. HAINES, and LOWRY of Philadelphia, Kessler of Staten Island, and Invine of Detroit. The memory of these players will have to go back over twenty years to find when one of these international matches was won by Canada; and hence it will probably furnish a gleam of hope for the Canadian players to find that the four NEWHALLS and some other famous Philadelphia cricketers have not gone upon the team this time.

Trying to Whitewash Stanley Matthews.

From the Albany Argus. The gathering called the State Bar Association, which is to meet here in September, has, so the report runs, invited Mr. Justice Stanley Natinews, of the nited States Supreme Court, to deliver the annual ad-

ress before its members.

Mr. Justice Miller and Mr. Justice Matthews both de invely contributed to the fraud on the Presidency. The one awarded, and the other rewarded, the reversal of the vote of Louisiana. This was a crime of the first magnitude and of the worst quality. That it counts unto them for political influence and position, only makes the riminals more and not the crime iess.

riminals more and not the crime less.

We know that Repulsorans of callon-ed, conscience, note in saying that it is rude and unpopular to persist if was expounded the practical idealism of oferring to this fact of the crime on the Presidence in 1876. They would like that fact let a :- ne. But they can even if there was a disposition to do so. If all the press and all the rostrum kept science about it the speaking and thinking of men would give the crime an immor tality of infamy. Every election recalls the fact of the ection reversed by traud. The numerous offices filled It was soon perceived that dogmatism as a reward for agency in that crime forever advertise the crime. All impression, all association and succes-tion of events, all the organized government, all the exhad been critically annihilated by KANT; perience of men are saturated with the reminding b longings of the crime. It is certain to be always remem-bered and recurred to.

Particularly will the designed or undesigned endeavors of any association, lay or professional, to give to the principals of that crime the measure of recognition of rehabilitation involved in inviting them to act as in structors, on representative public occasions, be resent ed. The visiting statesman to whom the Returning Board employees concessed their crimes while commit-ting them; the man with whom the written evidence of hose crimes was lodged for sate and secret keeping; the nan who, with that evidence in his possession, argued selece the Electoral Commission that there was no such evidence, the man who afterward was blackmaried into demanding offices for his accomplices on their threat to expose him and the crime if he did not do so, and who, this own hand, wrote that their wickedness and his he offices, is not one on whose selection as its erator the Bar Association of the State of New York is to be coinmended or congratulated.

From the Providence Journal. When imitation diamonds were introduced. was found that to cut glass precisely like a dramond fall not produce the sparkle characteristic of the dia and; therefore to secure this the flat surface on the top the diamond was made pyramidal on the initation and of course, ended in a point. By certain laws of light this pyramidal surmounting of the glass provided for the required distribution of ray surface to produce the diamond sparkle, or semething akin to it. A real diamond is never cut with the pointed apea, and hence t was possible always to distinguish the real from the purious. But after a time the busing public learned his little circumstance about the culturg process, and ther means were resorted to. The glass was out are provided for it by a continu of white full applied to the ower side of the class. The withor of many diamonds of der side of the gent. This was overcome by arranging the setting so as to prevent inspection of this kind, which ould not be done unless the stone was dismounted, if we

as use that to m. With these facts known to the bayer of dismonts he seed not be deceived except in the latter case, where the setting hales the under surface, and it he has any loubt about that he can let it alone. But the cheest of imitation liamends is not to decrive buyers. If it was they would et be effered for \$2. No one, however deficient is iamond criticism, need be deceived in larging diamonds No degler of any repute over attempts to sell installed His reputation and occupation would soon be gone There are very lew persons who buy trinkets who do not lest their wares at other than the buying place, paricularly if the gom is a costle one, and it is certain that so one was ever presented with jewelry of presimator worth who did not set out at once to learn its purity and value, and york disappointing it has doubtiess been to

A New Operatie Alliance.

From the London Standard There is soon to be an end to the rivaley There is soon to be an end to the rivaley which will discuss in the discuss introduction of reconstitution and a discuss. Hard discuss in the rival of reconstitution and the same discussion in the latest include a series by made entries a company of series in the latest will be interested entries a company of series in the latest will be interested entries and the released entries services for a principal for the continuous series of the latest will be received by the form of the series in the latest will be received for a principal for the latest will be received for a principal for the latest will be received for a principal for the latest will be received for the latest will be the latest will be received for the latest will be the latest will be a latest will be the latest will be a latest statesman, and was beaten by him. The Half Breeds made a special effort to bring Mr. FENTON to Atlany, that they might make use of his ability and his prestige to accoming his antagonist. But Mr. FENTON would not come. He did not regard it as a proper business for him to engage in; and, although BLAINE won in the end, he won without any help from the chief of the Chaulauqua tribe.

The Queen's Bactor.

From the Leave Free!

It was announced the other day that the Queen It was annotated the caller day but the traces had an active to be the cover household in the caller in 17 M rebut which include the reveal household in the caller in 17 M rebut which include the many that it is a second to be a called the ca Little Western, to know if she was in distress. boom. and was leaking at the rate of four | Dr. Marshall, who came at the Queen's extense.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE nches an hour. But as she claimed to be in no need of assistance, this story may have been Will there be a Canenat - The Balance of Powexaggerated. Cockboat pavigation of the Ater Should Mr. Blaine Attempt to Throw Gorham and Riddleberger Overboard. antic has always been a piece of reckless folly;

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- The edict has gone forth that there must be a new caucus of the Republican Senators and new candidates for officers of the Senate, in place of the Gorham-Riddleberger combination of the extra session. That combination never pleasad the Administration. Bisine and Garffeld both favored every plan of the Democrats to defeat it. The deadlick owed its origin and continuance not a little to the alliance of the Administration with leading Democratic Senators for this object. Blaine would see the Senate's offices go to them rather than see the present caucus candidates elected.

Unless Mr. Blaine has made his compact with the Democrats broad and deep, he has undertaken what he will find difficult to accomplish In any event it will be a hazardous attempt. At the extra session the Republican Senators,

after it became known that Senator Mahone would act with them in forming the committees and filling the offices, went into caucus according to the time-honored usage of the party and named candidates.

In the subsequent proceedings in the Senate Mahone seted with thom. The deadlock onsued, and the adjournment came before a choice had been made. The proceedings in this respect at the next regular session will begin where they left off at the extra session. Nothing has occurred to change the status of things, except that, in consequence of the death of Mr. Burch, the post of Secretary being now vacant, the first thing to be done will be an election to fill it. The Republicans, baving their regularly selocted caucus candidate, it would seem, will have nothing to do but to go ahead and elect him if they can, either with or without coupling with that proceeding the election of the other officers of the Senate, according to the caucus

But Blaine may anhatitute for the old tactics the new idea of defying the cancus when he does not run it, and enforcing it when he does. The case is a little uncertain. The tactics were, to a togree, successful at Albany. How will it be in Washington? His first move here will be to get a new cancus, throw Gorham and Riddieberger

overboard, and nominate new men. The project is a bold one and difficult. For its success entire submission of all the Republican Senators will be necessary, and Mr. Mahone besides. Failing in this, the next thing will be coalition with the Democrats-the latter plan presupposing a willingness on the part of a number of Republican Senators to degrade hemselves into doing whatever Blaine shall require of them. This is hardly probable, even I the requisite number of Democrats could be ound ready to enter Mr. Blaine's service. The success of such a scheme would seem more than doubtful; nevertheless it may be underaken. A division of offices frequently proves a powerful motive, even in so grave a body as

he United States Senate. Even if the Republican Senators manifest a willingness to go into Blaine's new caucus, and if his will be actually done, what good will that be to Mr. Blaine, if Mr. Mahone be not satisfied and his support be not secured for the programme? Perhaps Mr. Jones of Nevada, with some other Republican Senators, may not feel disposed to conform to Mr. Blaine's new tacics. Though under his direction a majority of caucus may propose, Mr. Blaine may find himself considerably short of the number necessary to execute. When it comes to coaliion, Mr. Mahone and one other, with the Demerats standing solid, will be enough to determine the offices, the committees, and whatever depends on the will of the majority. In this way Mr. Blaine may find himself checkmated.

A number of contingencies are possible, some avorable and some unfavorable to Mr. Blaine It will be observed, however, that Mr. Mahone's vote is the one thing essential; and as he has hown the disposition and the ability to control that, and as Mr. Blaine's course in regard to Virginia politics has not been calculated to win the Senator's good will, it seems likely that the managing Secretary will experience some difficuity in carrying out his plan for a new caucus and new candidates. It is to be remarked as a special fact that while Blaine and all the powers of the Administration will be opposed to Gorham, that gentleman is understood to have a particular friend in Senator Mahone whose vote seems to resemble, for present uses, the

rump card in an expert player's hand. When the Senate meets, it will be without a Secretary, with the two New York seats vacant, Lapam and Miller on the outside, to be sworn when their credentials have been referred and reported on. Will the Democrats, as the first step, proceed to fill the post of Secretary, and then go on with all the usual forms to admit the New York Senators? Why not? Or will they first admit these Senators, and permit the Republicans to undertake the election of a Secretary? Why should they? It is true the officers of the Senate are at the mercy of the majority, which may be suddenly changed. But even should a change ensue in consequence of the swearing to of the two New York Senators, who knows what would be the will of the majority even then? We have already got some idea of what are the complications with Mahone's vote floating loose, to say nothing of others that may

possibly be similarly disposed. If the Republicans are united, with Mahone acting with them, the organization of the Senate will be according to their wishes, even though the Democrats should elect the Secretary before Lapham and Miller are sworn in; unless the Democrate resist, as at the extra session, in which case another deadlock will happen. But is there a prospect that the Republicans

will be united? Not under the domination of Mr. Blaine, we may safely assume. It will be tair to say that Senator Muhone will not come under Mr. Biaine's domination for objects that have been foreshadowed. It is equally fair to assume that Senator Mahone will be supported in his resistance to such domination by Republican Senators who, though few in numbers, would be enough to defeat any new caucus scheme of the remaining Republicans. Should coalitions with the Democrats become the order of the day, Blaine would have the single advantage and the which would be no unimportant one. if there be no shame left-in the spoils of the Administration which he could feed out to such hungry Democratic Senators as would be willing to receive such pay for their services.

THE MISSING BULLET,

One of the Shots Fired at the President Said to be in a Yeliow Dog's Back. From the Wischington Post-

The lost builtet which died not enter President Garfield's body is turning up in a good many pinees, and by and by the public will wonder whether or not Guiteau did not let go at the President with a teating gut, instead of a firmish buildor. When the pistol was picked up it had two empty enambers. More than the requisite number of balls have been found to fail the vacancies, and still they come. According to the Alexandria Ganzie it is now believed by many that the union sought-for outlet a in that city in a vertice dog's back. This vertice dog, about two and a had mains high, supposed to be the animal value field weel the President's curriage in the incuraration procession came to that city about six weeks and adought shelter at the house of dir. W. L. Penn, on St. Asaph street where he was cared for by Miss wattle A. Penn. There he remained until the Thursday before the President was shot, and then took his doubtture refurning one week fafor with a ball was distinctly marsed, and an examination has revealed the fact that the animal still carries the builet. All the circumstances point to the builet as the first one shot by the assassin at President Garfield, and of which ut true chas been lost. The dog left Areacheria on Wellnesday, a week and, and the papers of his city the Rext morning sand the president schools. After a short slay he returned to his breachers is they done had an approximate. After a short slay he returned to his breachers in his marries slay he returned to his head in a freedom. His marries shay he returned to his head in a freedom. His marries and her becomes the his head in his head in his marries and her became in this The lost bullet which did not enter Presipearance. After a short stay he returned to his home in the antigran, where he is near enjoying his freedom. his mestress, these Penn, having presured for him a brass beque tax. The would in the day's back has been educated to the hugh. The first and hair have been plaughed as the bullet in a straight line up the day's back for about four inches.

Yellow Fever in Havana. Washington, Aug. 4.—The National Board of the all the systemation that any believe unique of that there were there one deaths from valley fever during the week suding July 29.

AILMENTS OF WORKING WOMEN. Brooklyn Physician's Report on One Hun-

dred and Fifty Patients. In a paper recently read before the Kings County Medical Society, Dr. Chace gives the resuits of a professional experience of two years tmong workingwomen. One hundred and fifty of this kind of patients had come under his care. The cases were all recorded and tabulated.

These records do not, except in a very limited degree, confirm the popular notions concerning the ills of workingwomen.

It is not denied that these girls often feel severe fatigue from standing hour after hour, but Dr. Chace maintains that their health depends upon other matters of moment.

The saleswomen included in this investigation ara dividad into three classes those who are reduced from comparative affluence to poverty. and must work to live; those who have good homes and do not need to work, but who desire an increase of pocket money for purposes of

homes and do not need to work, but who desire an increase of pocket money for purposes of dreas; and, lastly, the poor girl whom want, both of self and relatives, forces to work for the benefit of the household in which she has her home. The tables show that of eighty-two patients, suffering from the three diseases to which this class of embloyees seem especially liable, seventy-two are divided between the two classes who are compelled to work. Of the middle class those who work for pocket money, but ten were found suffering from the causes alluded to. Again, it is affirmed in the report that none of the evils reported for all classes were such as would necessarily result from long continued standing.

The girls' wages are from \$3 to \$11 weekly, the average being about \$6. From this sum the two poorer classes pay for board, lodging, dress, and also contribute a certain amount to the support of others. The middle class have compertable homes, wholosome food, and healthful surroundings which they get independently of their wages, and show and free van afford vacations. Some of them work ten and some eleven months in the vear; a few not over six months.

Of fifty girls of the independent class, not one had been prostrated by illness of a serious character or lasting more than three days during the two years they were under observation. They worked during the same hours and performed the same labor in the same way as their poorer sisters. They were not subjected to the prolonged strain upon the nervous system insenarable from those who work for bread under adverse circumstances.

In the discussion of the paper, Dr. Segur

inseparable from those who work for bread under adverse circumstances.

In the discussion of the paper, Dr. Segur
stated that one feature had always struck him
in the appearance of these girls, and that was
"the very general-existence of annemia among
them," an opinion in which Dr. Chaes wholly
coincided. Anamia is a condition in which the
blood is ill nourished and insufficient. The
habit among shop girls of eating pastry and
confectionery, instead of such wholesome and
nourishing food as could be had at the same
cost, was referred to.

ost, was referred to.

Dr. Squibb thought working girls healthy as
rule, and stabed that they lost less time from
less than did an equal number of men. He
nought the general trouble with them was that
any did not distribute their pay wisely between
heir dress and their food. The Doctor's exerience with the class was thought however. their dress and their food. The Doctor's experience with the class was thought, however, to be confined to his own establishment, where their conditions of life are exceptionally good. Dr. Chace said that good and sufficient under-clothing is one of the unheard-of things among the poorer shop girls, the scanty allowance for clothes being expended on externals to please employers. According to Dr. Chace the question resolved itself chiefly into one of wages. The girls suffered not so much because they were obliged to stand as because their wages did not purchase the requirements for good health. They need better lodgings, more vacations, and more beef steaks.

AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Organizing a New Branch League-An Asse date about Mr. Depew.

A branch of the National Anti-Monopoly League was organized at 291 East Fourth street. I'welfth Assembly District, last evening, in pursuance of the plan of organization by Assembly districts. Mr. Joseph Meyer called the meeting to order, and Mr. Charles Halberstadt was slected permanent Chairman. Mr. F. B. Thurher explained the object of the organization. It was useless, he said, to look to Albany for relief from corporate oppression so long as there was one man in the State who is always more powerful than the chief magistrate of the State. He didn't think it was necessary to mention the one man's name. He would simply say that one time ago, when a certain bill was before the Legislature, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depow wentto Aibany to oppose it, the Railroad Comthe Legislature, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew went to Abany to oppose it, the Railroad Committee, to which the bill had been referred, agreed that the bill was just and fair, but Mr. Decew settled the whole question with the simple remark. "Gentlemen, it's no use: the old man won't have it." Mr. Thurber left it for his hearers to infer who the "old man" was. The Senate of the State of New York, he said, was owned by the corporations, and a Governor's veto was of a sort of effect if it happened that the vetoed bill was favorable to any one of the great corporations.

every railroad company sent him a free pass. That might be a trilling affair, but it showed at Inat hight be a trilling affair, but it showed at once the disposition and inclination to bribe the Legislature whenever it might be to the advantage of the company. Most of the State Senators throughout the country were con-trolled by the rich corporations in the same way, and it was a question if the Senate of the United States was not se controlled. After presenting in full the scheme of the Anti-Monopoly League, Mr. Thurber exclaimed that he would challenge any bonest wan to see hat he would challenge any honest man to say hat it was not just, fair, and for the best interthat it was not just, fair, and for the sea increase ests of the people. At the next November election, he predicted, the Anti-Monopoly League would make itself feit, and very effectively, too, Sceeches were made by Mesers. William P. Burr, Wanhope Lyan, Fred P. Hummel, Jr., and others, and a committee of five on permanents.

favorable to any one of the great corporations. As soon as a man was elected to the Legislature

nent organization was appointed. AARON BURR AS A RORROWER.

An Offer to Pledge his Blooks as Security for a Small Loan of Money. From the Poston Adiertier.

It was in the summer of 1812, when a member of the class of 1815 in Harvard College, on a visit to Boston of a Saturday, that I was called upon by a Mr. Fessenden and intrusted with a letter addressed to my lather, reported to have been received from Aaron Burr, landed in Boston that mortaing after a lour years residence in Europe, which letter requiring an immediate answer I delivered the same afternoon to my father at his country seat in Brookline. My father, opening and handing it to me to read, seriously enjoined upon me upon no consideration whatever to mention the reception of it to my elder brother or any one in the family or out of it, which I have never done to the present day—sixty-nine years—with one exception, hereafter recorded.

The letter contained a request of Aaron Burr for a private interview, with a loan of money on a piedre of some boxes of books. My lather's answer, which he likewise handed me to read, declined the interview, usion the pedice of books, enclosing for him \$100 in bills of the Mussachusetts Bank, which was all that was necessary to carry him to his New York friends, expressing his sarroise at the application to one to constitute the later freed of Hamilton. It was in the summer of 1812, when a mem-

pressing his surprise at the application to one snown to have been the friend of Hamilton. Some years after arriving from Europe with my wife, at her mother's on the Hudson I was my wife, at her mather's on the Hudson I was told by some officious friend that a Mr. Davis, a friend of Agron Burr, had spoken disparagingly of my father for not allowing flurr an interview, flurr probably never mentioning any pseudiary assistance. I gave no credit to this report, and never heard of it again. A short time after returning to Boston I communicated to a highly esteemed and respected friend, the late President Josiah Quincy, he above incident of my life, Mr. Quincy advising no further notice of it, coming from such a source. M.

From the National Beat Note Leader. Gatflets Willy, the bond leaved dunit of Davenport, has ben working in the sawmid since has April.

The reach group and lared samilarly.
The reacheness P. W. J. Broson, 2.3 West Fulton street,
Change, was the seate of a quiriculal passeant little weakdang party on the lath that. Mr. Binestert D. Bontor
was married to Mass Lille B. Ferren, but of the siry.
The maprical and was their by the Rev Charles Keetner,
tasses of the Eurobean Limbean Courts of the Holy Trinlis. Both the bride and the bridegroup are deaf mines.

Mrs. Produce Lakin of Peans Eddy is 107 years oil. The widow A art Lo mis cricbinion her little birthday in Hartberg and health. Suches Passed Mentred has been the father of 44 clinical first whom are event. He is 90 years old, and is leaven with his shift in its deresta Berel of Wakulia County, Fig., has 267 de-cendants. Eget of Benn ale incliners of the Coupel, the level years and and the left years has been break the Chapter of Charlette, N. C., after constraint his took harded as the fields, A. C., after constraint his took harded as the fields was ever send to be used into below he was ever send to be used into the field his. Then he committed and also the mid-to-was tirred of life. Then he committed and also the control where the highest of Chapter and Market her called his Work to the committee of the control of the control of the control of the called his account of the was a viel of the the way on 1812.

1). Sent liener: Peter Machine of Fayetteville, Ara-will be 111 sears and according to his recommist. De is the minn while her the rivid recovertion of the steps of

THE MAIL BAG SCANDAL.

The Canadian Mail Service Dependent on Ours for its Equipment.

TORONTO, Aug. 4.-Referring to the mall bag matter, the Mail Government organ, says: It is quite true that United States mail bags have been continually used in our service, but it is also true that Canadian mail bags have been used in the American service, though, on ac count of the greater quantity of United States mails, the balance of the advantage may have been on our side. As soon as the attention of the Canadian authorities was called to the matter they at once took steps to enlarge the supply of mail bags for our own service, and of inte the alleged grievance has been rapidly diminishing. The matter is somewhat trivial for an international excitement; but in these dull times anything will do for a sensational incident. We are a little inclined to think that if Postmaster-General James will push his investigations further he will find, perhaps, that those who have the high privilege of making the American bags have not been Ignorant of the use of them out of the country, and that minor

American bags have not been Ignorant of the use of them out of the country, and that minor postal officials of the United States have not been ignorant of many considerations involved in this international irregularity.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Officers of the Post Office Department contradict the statement that Canadian mail bags and pouches are used in the United States. The Superintendent of the United States Rallway Mail Service says that during his thirteen years of service he has known but one instance of the kind. Some years since a Canadian mail sack found its way into the Chicago Post Office, and proved for days an object of unusual curiosity. It was emptied and returned empty to Canada. He says further that letters of inquiry have been sent to Postmasters throughout the country, and have failed to find a single instance of a Canadian sack in use uponfour postal routes. An officer of the department, who has recently made an investigation of the subject, said today that there could be no doubt on the subject; that the Canadian postal service had for years been almost entirely dependent upon our equipments, and could not possibly have transacted their business but for the use of our bags and pouches; and that Canadian officials had admitted it frequently.

A letter received at the Post Office Department to-day, from Detroit, mentioned the return to that office of thirteen leather pouches and thirty canvas sacks, the result of an examination in the Ottawa Post Office.

A telegram was received to-day from the Postmaster at New York, saying, "We make no use of Canadian bags for local service, but return empty all that are received frem Canada. Have never known them to be used."

WAITING TO RESUME.

The Volume of Western Passenger Traffic Pending the Restoration of Rates.

Passenger rates to the West remained unchanged vesterday. Agents were agreed however, that the meeting of railroad Presidents, which is to take place informally next week at Saratoga, would have a quick effect, and that thereafter a man would not have the chance to get to Chicago, Cleveland, or St. Louis so cheaply as he now can. Some little increase of trave probably resulted vesterday from the expected break and rise of rates, but it could not be estimated either attheticket offices or on the trains. At the office of the New York Central Railroad yesterday the rates were reported quiet. The cutting, it was said, had been gone into by several of the roads simply to bring to terms those who started it. President Roberts of the Pennsylvania and Mr. Vanderbilt are already in Saratoga, and Presidents Jeweit and Garrett have been invited to meet them there informally and for a discussion of the present war. It was said that an agreement to end the cut rates and send up prices again would undoubtedly be entered into in advance of the regular meeting of managers called by Commissioner Fink.

Scalpers yesterday could not sell any cheaper than the regular rates. There was no greater throng to be seen either in their offices or in the regular offices of the railroad companies than it is common to see any day in the year. All the agents, notwithstanding, declared that the sais of tickets was large. To Chicago by all the roads yesterday cost \$7, and to St. Louis \$12.50. probably resulted yesterday from the expected

The Hoss Butchers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In conection with the recent strike of the butchers, and as a matter of principle between man and man, I desire to give all credit and respect to the bosses for their wisels firected course in acceding to the demand of their me

which was but justice.
I am glad to see the generous hearted boss butchers are "live and let live" men. The evidence of this is that they appreciate the honest son of toil, and do not combine to enslave him: Without he sitation, they acknowledged that the laborer is worthy of his wage.

The Butcher's Association is all my established brotherhood, and its efficers are intelligent, far weing, gentlemanily men.

The butchers have wen a victory, and not a trailes' union in the city but will rejoice over it, and no man joins more heartly than

348 East Forty-sixth street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's Sex the following problem appears: "If a Maypole breaks 30 feet from the top, and strikes the ground 15 feet from the bottom, what is the single of the pole?" The anverse is 75 feet. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: The height of the May-pole is 75 teet. The problem is one which any schoolboy fairly well versed in mathematics could work out. A. E. G.

Uncertainties of the Light of the Future. From the Lindon Advertises.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the electric hights in Scollay's square, and in several hore's and whe where about town, saddenly became extragoished. The result was breezen in Young's House and in the Tremon House in sufficient time to light the gas, but in the street there was no help for it, and noti the point lighted the street as lightly pedestrains and vehicles were shired to street gas lights jeedestrians and vehicles were obtained to continue their ways without light. The cause of the an Uncershiment of the lights was the bre shing of our arms of a five-loot twenty-med face frights polles of the main shall of the engine room where the electricity is gen-erated. The breaks at appear to be new ones, and absar-ently not due to defects in the cashing. Occurred twas necessary to immediately shirt down. It seems that no provision had been inside to meet accidents of this kind, or at least there is ne evidence of it, for the lights were not again lighted last might. It is thought that the neces-sary repairs will be made in time to resume lighting to-night.

Senator Ben Hill's Condition.

From the Washington Past. Senator Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia was seen isst evolum by a Post reporter at the Batthurse and Potential Was seen in the carry him to the Alam Springs, Virginia, to join his wide and faunity. Mr. Hill. though in tare health, bears wan and thus from the recent useration to runove a growth on his bears when the recent useration to runove a growth on his bears when the recent useration to runove a growth on his bears voice. It am next of the largest to-day," said he, "but excepting had our temporary to-day," said he, "but excepting had our temporary to-day," and he account of the troube?" Queried the reporter.

"An abrasion of the tungue five years since by a broken tooth, and shocking while the sere was thore. Dr. Grass thinks there will be no further transle."

Fraud's Consolution.

Conkling, in his parter sitting, schemes of deep reverge

was knitting.
While, before his vision flitting, trooped the Half Breeds, gay and proud. Pondered he a weighty matter—how to smash them flat and fixter.

And to all the winds to scatter that triumphant, taunting crowd. Ne'er before so strong and loud. Suddenly appeared before him one who no affection bore

But had come to triumph o'er him in his dark and troubled days. Roscoe knew him by his sleekness, by his bypocritic menkiness,

And the quite too utter weakness of his little works and Sothing more than R. B. Haves.

Conkling," said his Fraudulency, "in your final exigency.
When your own constituency teats your visings black I, who held the highest station, stolen from a swindled

Come with words of consolation, very sad, but very true-Quite appropriate to you.

Do not venture to upbraid me; what for years I was You made me. Had you not expensed to aid me, Fraud could not have

Now you need us bug or betrow further trouble for the | margin and 30 to a sea had been an

Think, as you are getting madder, how you stepped from | colonier "

Known through all the land as Fraud!"

SUNREASIS.

-A strip of land one meh wide and 800 feet Texas has a new law making it a misde. meanor to injure bagance by handling it "maliciously, carelessly, or recklessly."

-A girl opened a barber shop at Homer, ill. and closed it in a month, having already ma ried one the men whom she shaved. -The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that Dean

miny in his last days was worried by letters from Denovan Rossa's emissiries, threatening the

-William R. Dickerson, one of the oldest lawyers in Philadelphia, was respected and fairly successful before he went into the great Whittaker will forgery, Now he is broken down, penniless, and a convict

-Nevada, Vermont, and Maine pay less sternal revenue tax than any other three States, and Illinois, Kentucky, and New York are the three that pay nest. The yield is chiefly from whiskey and tobacco.

Reports from Kansas cities agree that

he Prohibitory Legior law passed last winter is already isregarded. All the sa oons were closed a while, but -Too much work and too little food have thrown a Baltimore girl into a strange condition of hys teria and epilepsy. During several weeks she has lain unconscious of her surroundings, but fancying that she sees her dead parents, to whom she talks rapturously,

-Mr. Dion Boucleauit has taken his two girls, Patrice and Nins, from the school at which they were being educated in Germany, the one aged 16 and the other 14, and brought them both out on the stage in London in one of his pieces. He intends to play then through the English provinces. -The wealthiest Georgia nero, Hanre

Todd, gained his start toward fortune by owning dave. He was once a slave himself, and his freedom was given to him by his master; but he quickly overcame any sersples which he may have entertained, and, at the out break of the war, owned twenty men. ... The efforts made by railroad companies through soliciting agents to obtain passengers was illustrated at Hartford, whence a hundred Chinese stadean

are to travel across the continent on their way home Nine agents of competing frunk lines visited them, each offering special inducements, and the bargain finally made was at enchalf the regular rates. -Cora Van Tassell of Erle, Pa., became an actress a year ago, and has since been travelling as the star of a dramatic company playing "East Lynne." Her husband is now suing for a divorce, the legal ground

being desertion, but his real grievance, he says, is that she calls him Sir Francis Levison in her interminable rehearsing, and he can't stand it any longer. -One of a Cincinnati Judge's reasons for refusing to grant a divorce to a man was that he had taken his wife "from the domestic circle and launched

her into the midst of iniquities which surround the path of a comely and youthful temale in a business life requiring travel and frequent contact with worldly people." n other words, he had sent her out as a book ag -A curious passage in the political life of x-Gov. Gove Sanisbury of Delaware was his canyaming the United States Senate in opposition to his brothers, Ei and Willard. The fight was begun in the caucuses for the State Legislature which was to elect a Senator in 180

and was exceedingly bitter. Each brother secured the members from his own district, but Eli was the winner. -Lapham's Peak is the highest in Wis consin. It has another name, Holy Hill, and another de tinction on account of the mi-acles said to be wrough there in answer to prayer. The curesclaimed are ma vellous indeed, ranging from the instantaneous mendia of broken legs to the recovery of consumptives when physicians had given up to die. The praying is done by

Methodists. They claim to have saved Mr. Garfield. -The two great garden parties this season in London, independent of those of Mariborough House, which the Queen attends, have been given by Lady Wal lace at Hertford House, Manchester square, and the Duke of Portland at Cavendish square. Buth them houses have been lately closed, and are situated in the entashionable part of London. The beauty of the gar

tens, nuseen in the last half century, were a surprise. -At the Windsor review the white costume of the Princess Royal shone out conspicuously by the side of the Queen, her mother, and she received a fair royal carriage on its first appearance on the grounds The Princess has altered little in face since she left England. Her figure alone has expanded from the slight and elegant slimness of the Princess Victoria, the Rose of England, to the more portly and respectable limensions generally assumed toward middle age.

-Young Kelly went to a Chicago police ourt to look after his first case, for he had just been ad nitted to the bar. He asked for an adjourning roung man," said Col. Cameron, the prosecutor. "You're a malicious prosecutor." the new lawyer retorted. The Colonel struck right out from the shoulder, felling Kelly, who was for a moment bewildered by the pugilistic as ture of practice in that court; but he quickly recovered himself and gave his opposing counsel a furious and

highly injurious kicking. -Among the foreign stage performers who have arranged for American tours next wasen are Charles Windham the leading actor in society plays a the London Criterion Theatre; Jenny Lee, who played a birlesques on her former visit, but has since been secessoul as Poor Join a dramatization from Dickens; Mia linea, a French actress who has learned to speak the English of Bearries in "Much Ado About Nothing," the Hanlons, who were here fitteen years are as athletes, and lost one of their number by a fall from a trapeze, but are now pantominile actors; Rossi, the Italian tragedist

who will repeat Salvini's experiment of appearing with an English-speaking company, and Adelina Patu, who will sing in concerts. -The fare at the hotels on the Rhine is said to be worse this year than ever before, while the charges remain high. One of the stordy Euclish gramblers says: "I arrived at one of the best hotels on the thine-one which is fargely frequented by English and Americans. I gave a hurried order to the head waited for a 'small dineer' in half an hour. I had a slice of salmon, which had certainly seen the early table d'hôte, with a discusting imitation of sames tarrare, followed by an entiree of sin-saces served in third same, evidently warmed up. Then came a bine, skinny chicken, and a

rancid sainir lastly, a complete of tinned approximation, two days later, I found that the charge for these amoviting provisions was \$2 18" -Lady Burdett-Coutts is said to have made an amicable settlement with her relatives concern ing her fortune. "Since her marriage," says Olive Legan "she has lived in more costly fashion than ever before. The dinners she has given in her Precedily res dence have turned a marke ! feature of builliance of this season, a d they have been attended by persons of very high standing in the social world, though British royalty has held alout. The slight is all the more marked, as it former times there was no subject in all the kingdom when the Queen level more to hence than Burdett Courts. As for Mr. Bartlett every one agrees that he b the soul of chiva ross develops to his kind wife, and she seems delighted with her how being American hisband."

-Father Kallenberg is paster of St. Michael's Cathone church at Minmistery, Ohio Fem.
Eagle is an ex shorld and of considerable weightin the
community. He and his wife belonged to St Machael's
Mrs. Engle accured the priest of attenuation to has her,
and similar charges were made to other women but none of the sources would oppose to the the afficial whom the Balton and to investigate the season, and therefore the matter was drouged. See Log was absort troin the services a white, in I say on the act of the court of the services a white, in I say on the act of the court of the services. Father Kallenberg in the first in the acts and in hearing of the concerns it is, asked who she had comes one went to be a immediately. Then Pele sages a unit the cherryman, and expend by means of a tireat to whip him, something that severa for an appliers. But men are now going armed to a milet

-The case of a London cirl who married a Preschman resting tem occarior in test city alastrate the danger which these American nomen run who are after Fremsh bushands. This wife was quirk's described She followed her spouse to rurs and wasturned his his door. She sought redress in the courts, and earned his door. She sought redress in the courts and barned that her marriage, though regular and hard in Eugand was we don France, because the consent of for the output parents and not been street. By the state of Northelland For the output to 25 without the court of his mather and market, if he can a failt count of thes are both lead 8.8 even if parents oring a objection a France country in a tree of the sead 8.8 even if parents oring no objection a France country in a tree eribed and so 25 and without the regular at the eribed and only a fail with an interest to market annually and the France of court can be a properly and the fail of th -Mary Perm, the blind Pal phelphia gal

Had you not appeared to aid me. Fraud could not have

Wen the dax.

All the forging and the lying, statesmen with low rescals

Nying.

Votes discarding, votes supplying, would have soon
been swept away.

Biad you buildy said your say.

"Other frauds to mime succeeding, bad to worse as usual
beading.

Left the form of Freedom bleeding, as you cannot bein
but know.

Then the fair and open banded on the shoals were left
aud stranged.

And the State that you commanded with the others
had to go.

Any man could tell you so.

"Now you need not beg as borrow further trouble for the In the lowest grounds of serrow, lew to follow or applicable to the service of th

fresting on the deality adder that is known so well asyva women one very real to as an in twister was tuilowed frome by the de sir, in the form of a place cab